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# The Carbon Chronicle

CARBON, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1933...

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Service of local and  
National Events

## THE WORLD OVER

AN HEIR TO JAPANESE THRONE

SILVER AGREEMENT IS REACHED

SURVEY SHOWS GAIN IN CANADA

TOKIO—A son was born on Friday, December 22 to the Empress of Japan, the long-awaited crown prince of the empire, destined to carry on the succession of the oldest dynasty in the world. He is the first son of the empress, Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako, and the future 125th Mikado.

Two long blasts of sirens awoke Tokyo at dawn, proclaiming what devout Japanese considered was the birth of the nation's hope in years. If the child had been a girl a single blast would have been blown.

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt on Thursday night ordered United States government mints to coin silver on a 50-50 basis with producers.

His proclamation, formally ratified by the London silver agreement, provided that half of the annual production of 25,000,000 ounces of silver shall be returned in dollars to the producers and the other half kept by the treasury as reserve. This will give a price estimated at the White House of 54 cents an ounce for silver, or half of the legal price of \$1.25 an ounce, and considerably above the current market price of about 48 cents.

The London silver agreement proposed by Senator Pittman of Nevada, at the economic conference, provided that Canada and other silver producing nations would absorb 25,000,000 ounces of silver annually for four years from their mines in return for a promise by the silver using countries of India, China and Russia not to melt up or debase their silver coins.

OTTAWA—A survey of economic conditions confirms considerable betterment was effected during the year just drawing to a close, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has reported. Most of the statistical factors useful in measuring the trend of general welfare are now at higher levels than at the end of 1932. There is strong evidence that readjustments are now being effected, leading to a reversal of the downward trend which had obtained for several years. The betterment was general in the eight major factors regarded as valuable in the determination of the economic trend.

The volume of business operations is doubtless one of the most significant factors measuring the general welfare. After the first quarter of 1933, expansion was predominant among the industries engaged in productive enterprise. The standing of the index of

1933

1934

## Ring Out the Old, Ring In the New

SENIOR PUBLIC SCHOOL REPORT

J.M. Macdonald, Teacher

GRADE VI—Kenneth McGee; Marjorie Leitch; Malcolm MacGregor; James Gaultie; Elaine Turcotte; Glen Kynschie; Peter De Chetiv; Pauline Schoepke; Isabella Gaultie; William Dixon; Raymond Lemay; William Hesse; C. B. Nash; Martha Rogers; Mae Moore; Betty McQuade; Alice Wolf; Lucy Hall; William Heath; Elmer Wolf.

Not Classified—Millie Hunt; Ruth Rife.

GRADE VII—Albert Glick; Harold West; Jack Hest; Andrew Karanick; Harvey Barker; Gloria Brammer; Mary Judo; Margaret Wheeler; Esther Olli; Bauer; Gladys Marcell; Jean Sherry; Francis Poxon; Julia Taylor; Cecil Tremblay; Shirley Brammer.

Not Classified—Stanley Ramsey; Mildred Kelly.

## Snicklefritz

Hotel Porter to departing Christmas traveler: I hope you'll have a comfortable journey, sir.

Porter: She told me you didn't give her anything.

Sci: Ah, well, if I didn't she is too little to have anything, what sort of chance d'ye think she's got?

After the young lark at the Christmas party had finished her second encore, they all felt toward her and said, "Thank you so much for your songs. They took me back to childhood days on my father's farm. There were times when you were that I could shut my eyes and fairly hear the old front gate creaking in the wind."

School re-opened in Carbon on Wednesday, January 3rd.

The physical volume of business was recently about 17 per cent higher than in the corresponding month of 1932.



NO MORE we see the passing of another year and the closing of 1933 forever in the history of our lives. These yearly chapters must come to a close and in so doing they should mark the beginning of new hope, new life and new possibilities for us all in spite of our much unemployment, poor crops and poor wheat prices, we in the Carbon district have much to rejoice over at this time. We are nearly all getting three meals a day and that is more than many families throughout the world can say.

If we had known as we stood on the threshold of 1933, that we were to experience so many years of home dearth, we probably would have said "It can't be done. We cannot live through four bad years." But here we are still living and making the best of things. Doing with, or without, as need rises. We still have our friends, our recreations and a proportion of our income. We still possess that hopeful, uncrushed spirit that carries us through adversity, and we must all strive to carry on and fight this depression to the end.

## DIFFERENT GASOLINE PRICES AT DIFFERENT POINTS

Discontinuance of the "zone" system of marketing gasoline in Alberta and the other prairie provinces was announced last week by gasoline wholesale companies.

In future gasoline prices will be based on the refinery price plus transportation cost to the city, town or village in which the gasoline is sold. As a consequence there will be a great variety in prices throughout the west and a motorist travelling from Lethbridge to Edmonton, for instance, will find the price different in many towns along the highway.

## GRASSHOPPER CAMPAIGN FOR 1934

The pecky grasshopper, which caused a lot of trouble through the western states and Western Canada the past season, is going to be even more pestiferous next summer, according to indications since investigations which have been going on this fall. In the north-western states drastic action is to be taken next year to meet the hopper situation. It is from these states that the hoppers generally seem to start in their sweep across our wheat country. Following a conference recently held at Fargo, North Dakota, a delegation has been sent to Washington to ask for a vote of three million dollars to fight the grasshopper next year. At Regina a few weeks ago Western Canadian officials discussed the situation as it exists in the three prairie provinces. Last season Alberta was fortunate in being able to keep the loss of crop from grasshoppers down almost to a minimum. Thanks to the thorough and efficient campaign carried on by provincial, federal and university authorities. The area affected in Alberta last year was about 2,600,000 acres of crop land involving 10,552 farmers. The loss on this area was only about 31 per cent, it being estimated that 41 per cent of the crop was saved, over 750 mixing stations were operated and over 8500 tons of bait distributed. Investigations this fall have shown that the area affected next season in Alberta will be somewhat larger, probably about 5 million acres, but the infestation will be somewhat lighter.

Phil: When you fainted at the Christmas party last night, did they take long bringing you to?

Jill: Not very long. But then I pretended to faint again.

Phil: Why?

Jill: So that they could bring me two more.

In a Christmas raffle a Scotsman took a six penny ticket for a pony and trap, which he was lucky to win. All his friends thought that he would be overjoyed by this good fortune, but when the pony and trap were taken to him all he did was to walk around surveying them with a gloomy face. At last he turned to one of his friends and said: "I told ye the whole thing was a swindle."

"Why, what's the matter?"

"Well," demanded the Scotsman, "where's the whip?"

## CHANGE OF PICTURE SHOW DAY

Commencing on Thursday, January 4th, the picture show day in Carbon will be changed from Monday to Thursday, there will be no show on New Year's day, this coming Monday. This change has been made in order to complete the circuit of Sharp Shows and Theatre will probably suit patrons of the show much better than Tuesday.

Heavy Stranger (returning to the street from the acts of the Christmas pantomime): Did I read on your toes as we went out?

Scated Man (grimly): You did, sir. Strange to his office: That's right, Mithila, this is our place.

## HERE IS A SPLENDID CHANCE TO SAVE ON READING MATERIAL

Through a Special Combined Offer you can now subscribe to The Carbon Chronicle and the Family Herald and Weekly Star, both for a full year for just \$2.00. This offer will be good for a short time only and is open to both new and renewal subscriptions to The Chronicle.

Brighten your home through the week with one of these two outstanding papers at a cost which has been cut so low as to be within the reach of all.

The Carbon Chronicle is indispensable to you. Only through it can you keep in intimate touch with all the news of interest in Carbon and vicinity. It offers you complete local news as well as a digest of Dominion and world wide events of importance. As your local paper, you need it.

The Family Herald and Weekly Star is a family paper for the whole family. It is the accepted choice of over 200,000 Canadian homes, rich in helpful and instructive reading, combining a splendidly edited farm journal, a wide-spread weekly newspaper and a magazine section replete with fine serial and short stories.

Call at The Chronicle Office today. Pay up your subscription or become a new subscriber and you will receive the Family Herald and Weekly Star and this newspaper, the two together for only \$2.00.

The following is a complete list of the names to be played by all teams in the Rose Hill Hockey League. Cut it out for future reference.

Dec. 29—Iricans at Acme.  
Call at Three Hills.  
Trochs at Elmore.  
January 5—Acme at Carbon.  
Elmore at Iricans.  
Three Hills at Trochs.  
January 9—Elmore at Acme.  
Iricans at Three Hills.  
Carbon at Trochs.  
January 12—Acme at Three Hills.  
Trochs at Iricans.  
Carbon at Elmore.  
January 16—Trochs at Acme.  
Iricans at Carbon.  
Three Hills at Elmore.  
January 19—Acme at Iricans.  
Three Hills at Carbon.  
Elmore at Trochs.  
January 22—Carbon at Acme.  
Iricans at Elmore.  
Trochs at Three Hills.

## LOCAL BANK CLERK TAKES HIS OWN LIFE

With a bullet hole in his head and a revolver in his hand, William John Henderson, ledger keeper of the local Bank of Montreal, was found dead early Sunday morning in the living quarters of the bank premises.

The dead man was first discovered by Mr. Selens, teller, on returning to the bank premises shortly after 10 o'clock Sunday morning. Thinking it was unusual, fully clothed, Selens went to the side of the bank where Henderson was lying, and found him dead. Constable J. Radcliffe, of the R.C.M.P., was immediately called and later Dr. McFarlane of Carbon, and Dr. Fowler of Medicine Hat, were summoned. On examination, it was revealed, the body was lying on the bed face downward and with hands behind his head, apparently in one hand a revolver. A bullet hole was in the right temple.

A coroner's inquest was held in Carbon on Tuesday afternoon, the jury being Messrs. Torrance, Danmore, Simson, Worsley, Wilson, Hawkins.

After hearing evidence a verdict was brought in declaring death to be caused by self-inflicted wounds.

Deceased was 22 years of age and came to Carbon early last summer. He was always jolly and made many friends. His books, according to the manager of the bank, were up-to-date and there seemed to be no reason for the young man to deliberately take his life.

Henderson was 22 years of age and came to Carbon early last summer. He was always jolly and made many friends during his short period of duration here. He was the son of T.M. Henderson of Edmonton, and the remains were sent to that city for burial.

## Local News Items

A Card Service will be held in the American Church, Carbon, on Sunday, December 31st, at 7:30 p.m.

Paul Wells, one time with the Imperial Lumber Yard at Carbon, and with that Company at Drumheller for the past three years, has been appointed agent at Fairlight, Saskatchewan.

Eddie "Pop" Reil put on his Christmas show in Carbon on Saturday last but the crowd was small.

The weather is still cold and temperatures at night are from 10 to 20 below zero. We are entering on our fourth week of this cold spell.

## PRIZE WINNERS IN THE RECENT CONTEST AT DRUG STORE

1. Norma Cooper, a doll carriage.  
2. Mavis Moorhouse, doll carriage.  
The following girls received dolls:  
Dana Jean Ramsey; Loreta LeMay; Phyllis Hunt; Iris Moore; Elton Barker; Loreta Talbot; Mary Elender; Jean Tremblay; Christine Harvey and Muriel Dixon.

Boys receiving winners in this contest were: 1. Leon Embree; 2. Archie Wolf; 3. Donald Hay.

Hugh Macdonald left on Saturday for his home in Medicine Hat.

## New Year Greetings

## BUILDERS' HARDWARE STORES LTD.

CARBON'S LEADING HARDWARE

A. KLASSEN, Manager PHONE: 3 CARBON, ALTA.

And if the wine you drink, the turkey's breast, should leave the system set quite at its best.  
To this aphorism life has added. His potent shall often restore life best.

This recently unearthed fragment of an ancient Persian tale may not prove anything, although it does seem to indicate that Nebuchadnezzar's merry lads knew their onions, so to speak, even in B.C. within times. The delicious and expensive in this quaint reminder is that the amazing fine boards of 1933 and New Year's day will inevitably result in groceries of a different kind with the usual crop of related rates and scaling midlife. We are prepared for all eventualities.

Here's hoping that 1934 may be the most happy and prosperous that you have ever had.

## McKIBBIN'S DRUG STORE

A.F. McKibbin, PHM. B. Prescription Specialist, CARBON, ALTA.

## FINE RULED MINE FORMS

THE CHRONICLE Office is specially equipped to handle all kinds of ruled forms, such as those used by mining concerns, Villages, Municipalities and other business places.

NEW EQUIPMENT installed this year enables us to give you quick service on numbering, perforating, punching, ruling and all classes of book binding.

## WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION

## THE CARBON CHRONICLE

COMMERCIAL JOB PRINTERS

## Britain Shows The Way

When one reads of the very little accomplished by the World Economic Conference, and of the adjournment of the World Disarmament Conference without any results having been achieved, it is tempting to conclude that the failure to advance the cause of peace, official announcement is made of re-arming in Germany, of the largest military and naval budgets yet known in Japan of a great programme of cruiser construction, by the United States, and of hundreds of millions spent on fortifications by France, one is inclined to ask: Are the nations of the world determined on self-destruction, and is it their desire that civilization as we now know it shall be destroyed?

When we recall the efforts made following the Great War to set up the League of Nations as a form of international machinery to maintain and promote the peace of the world; as we recall the fact that in the years since 1918 the League has, on more than one occasion, been instrumental in preventing war, but that more recently it failed to check Japanese aggression in China and Manchuria; as we witness Japan's defiance of the League and withdrawal from it, followed by the withdrawal of Germany, and now the threatened resignation of Italy, we are further inclined to ask: Is there no nation that can and will give leadership to the world in the cause of peace? Is physical disarmament the first and necessary step to an assurance of peace? If so, then Great Britain has provided leadership, but, alas, the other nations have refused to follow.

Speaking in the House of Lords recently, Lord Londonderry, Secretary for Air in the National Government, stated that Britain has 475,850 first line aircrafts compared with 1,650 in France, from 1,400 to 1,500 in Russia, 1,000 to 1,100 in the United States, and 1,000 to 1,100 in Italy. British first line aircrafts have been reduced to little more than 20 per cent of her post-war strength with the result that Britain now stands in the number of her military and naval airplanes only fifth in the list of nations.

Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary of Britain, in a recent review of Britain's efforts to achieve disarmament, said: "It is not in emphatic terms that Britain has set an example, has laid the way. 'No reasonable or instructed person can possibly suggest,' said Sir John, 'that we have not reduced our armaments to a minimum, and that we have not done so by unilateral action. It will not be thought a waste of time if I gave the House three or four figures.'

Of the British Navy, Sir John Simon then said: "Take the Navy. I am going to give comparisons not with the end of the war when we had piled up enormous forces; I am going to give comparisons with the year 1914."

"Since 1914 the capital ships of the British Commonwealth have been reduced from 69 to 15; its cruisers from 108 to 54; its destroyers from 216 to 192, and its submarines from 74 to 58. In 1914 we had a class of vessels called a torpedo boat which numbered 130 in 1914, but in 1934 they have disappeared entirely. At the same time there has been a reduction in personnel, as compared with 1914, from 352,000 to 90,000."

So much for leadership in naval disarmament given by Britain. Sir John Simon continued: "Take the Army. Since 1914 the Regular Army has been reduced from 258,996 to 205,524. This has been effected by a) disbanding nine regiments of cavalry, 61 batteries and companies of artillery, 21 companies of Royal Engineers, and 21 battalions of infantry; and b) the reduction of Colonial Troops. At the same time the Special Reserve has been reduced from 80,120 in 1914 to 24,000; and there has been a reduction in the Territorial Army from 141,702 in 1914 to 212,292 in 1934. The total is 1,750,000. In addition, during the same period, 18 regiments of cavalry, 81 battalions of infantry and seven battalions of pioneers have been reduced by the Indian Army. That has resulted in an approximate reduction of 75,000 men."

Instead of following this wonderful leadership by Great Britain in disarmament, the other great nations of the world have actually increased their fighting forces and added larger armaments to their arsenals. In times of peace, if disarmament fails, the British Commonwealth cannot be held in any sense responsible or blameworthy. Britain has done its part; the world has refused to follow the British example.

As a result, the world is drifting, if indeed, it is not actually moving into war. And the question arises, and calls for an answer, whether Britain's action in so largely disarming was, after all, the right way to encourage and induce disarmament by others. In fact, it is not that in Britain's action in so sharply reducing her own armaments, other nations saw an opportunity to secure unto themselves greater power; an opportunity to acquire certain national objectives, if necessary they would do so. The failure of other nations to follow Britain's lead in disarmament only serves to prove what has been stated in this column on previous occasions, to wit, that physical disarmament by the nations is not good enough; it is not a sufficient guarantee of peace. What is necessary, what in fact must precede physical disarmament, is a mental and spiritual disarmament by the people themselves. The mental and spiritual disarmament is the first; the physical disarmament is the second. If the first is not done, the second is of no use. The mental and spiritual disarmament is the first; the physical disarmament is the second. If the first is not done, the second is of no use.

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This mental and spiritual disarmament among the peoples of the world must come first; until it does come there will be little headway made in the matter of physical disarmament. The mental and spiritual disarmament of disarmament would be vain in any event. By her action, Britain has demonstrated that her people are ready for this larger, better, more far-reaching disarmament for the betterment of mankind. She cannot do more than maintain the force of her example and promote her educational propaganda. It remains for the rest of the nations to follow Britain's example.

## Luxury Flats in England

**Block Will Contain Thirty Shops For Convenience of Tenants**  
A block of luxury flats which will occupy three acres of ground and contain 360 flats and 30 shops, is planned to be erected near the Victoria Road, London, England. It is expected to be the largest single block of flats in Europe.

There will be a private automobile roadway running under one side of the flats, according to the architect's design, and tenants will be able to go to their shops in a similar quantity shop in comfort without going outside the building. Over 1,000 men will be employed on the building, which will cost, it is estimated, £500,000.

"Any man can be a fool and not know it," declares a playwright. Any man, that is, except a married man.

Household Drudgery  
The Bane of a Woman's Life

Nature intended women to be strong and healthy instead of weak and sickly, but how can a woman have good health when she has to go through household drudgery without any relaxation. Is it any wonder that nervousness and irritability, loss of sleep, faint and dizzy spells, shortness of breath, sinking and smothering sensations, and can't sleep at night.

Women who are weak and run down will find in Milburn's H. & N. Nervine a tonic to invigorate the system and bring back the much desired health.

**MILBURN'S  
HEALTH  
NERVINE**

## STARTS PROCEEDINGS

## Using Infra-Red Rays

## Newly-Discovered Process Takes Photographs Up To 300 Miles

Infra-red photography and its use in the detection of crimes, as well as in medicine and dysentery research, formed the subject of a lecture by Sir Robert Robertson, chief government chemist, before a joint meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry and three other Manchester societies. Sir Robert began by explaining the position of infra-red rays relative to other rays. The whole range of rays from gamma rays, which are as much as a mile long, to cosmic rays which are infinitesimally short, he said. The cosmic rays have such energy that they will pierce through the thickness of a metre of lead. This is due to the fact that the frequency of vibration of a ray increases as its wavelength decreases. The infra-red rays are next in length above the familiar spectrum of visible light. Sir Robert referred to some of the best-known uses of infra-red rays. First, these were infra-red photographs in which great advances have lately been made. The magnificent tropics have been seen from space, range were one instance and in the United States landscape photographs are being taken up to a distance of 300 miles. Such photographs are made possible by the use of infra-red rays, which are not scattered by ordinary light rays and can therefore pierce fog.

The lecturer referred to the medical uses of infra-red rays. Sir Robert is valuable in revealing skin conditions such as varicose veins, and the use of infra-red rays has been used by scientists interested in dyestuffs. It is thought that the dyed clothes most suitable for wear in the tropics have been found by study of the extent to which different fabrics and dyes absorb the sun's rays. Sir Robert expressed the opinion that research would have to go much further from the visible spectrum before the infra-red rays could be achieved in this field.

**Has Been Transformed**  
Paris Railway Station Has Been Made Into "American Bar"

The "Royal Railroad Station" in Paris, used especially to welcome kings and queens, and where President Woodrow Wilson was received in triumph by Clemenceau and Poincaré in 1918, has now been transformed, in part, into a bar, and "American Bar."

It still is used for local traffic, however, but its days of pomp and glory are ended. Where the brass-helmeted Republican guards came to receive kings and queens, and where President Woodrow Wilson was received in triumph by Clemenceau and Poincaré in 1918, has now been transformed, in part, into a bar, and "American Bar."

**Parliament Will Meet**  
January Twenty-Fifth

Many Matters Of Importance Among Themes Of Debate  
Parliament will be summoned on Jan. 25, it has been learned officially. The present government, headed by Prime Minister R. B. Bennett, took office August 7, 1930. A short fall session was held immediately thereafter, and regular sessions each year since.

The standing of the parties in the approaching session will be: Conservatives, 157; Liberals, 88; Labour, 10; Progressives, 10; United Farmers of Alberta, 10; Labor Independent Party, 1; Independent, 2; vacant 1.

**Had New Occupation**  
Belling Hunt Out Of Window And Retrieved Vulture King

"Hung out window," read the report of a new bellion at a hotel in St. John's N.B. The bellion in a long list of routine activities fulfilled the management.

Investigation revealed a fifth guest had thrown from the contents of a tray a valuable stick tip. He saw the pin on a narrow ledge between the second and third stories. The bellion volunteered to do a retrieving act from the third floor, and leaped out of a window which he held his hand (the bellion's) feet. Securing the pin, he was drawn back to safety.

"I'm going to leave, mum."

"Why, Helen? I'm very sorry; you're such a housewrecking."

"That's just it, mum. I ain't got enough to keep me occupied. Three or four hours every night I 'ave to look away me time sleeping."

## Definite Improvement In Trade of Canada

## BANK OF MONTREAL ANNUAL MEETING

Striking indications of the improvement that has occurred in world trade, as well as of the steady gain in many industries in Canada, was among the outstanding features of the annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal, which opened in Montreal on Monday, Jan. 22, 1934. In his address to shareholders, stated that Canada's world export trade was better than a year ago, and that Canada, for the better part of the year, had shown a definite improvement in trade. Definite improvement in trade had been going on, Canada's external commerce had also grown in volume.

Sir Charles also had a cheerful word regarding improved conditions in Great Britain. The country's faith in simple, well proved methods had once more been justified, with the result that Britain's credit stood as high as ever, and London had regained her position as the financial centre of the world.

**Royal Commission On Banking**  
In regard to the question of establishing a central bank in Canada, Sir Charles pointed out that two members of the Royal Commission were banking and economic conditions of this country, and that the commission was not in accord with the rest of the world in its findings. He drew attention to the cost of operating such an institution and the probability that the bank would be under the control of a political party, and that the bank would be subject to political influences. The history of the

**Boy Has Strange Talent**  
Can Play Tunes By Rubbing Palms Of Hands Together

A famous boy with musical hands showed city folk in Chicago recently his strange talent in playing musical tunes by merely rubbing together his palms.

He discovered music in his hands years ago when he was going home from school. He had been told that if he rubbed his palms together he would get a sound. He tried it and he found that he could get a sound. He tried it and he found that he could get a sound. He tried it and he found that he could get a sound.

**Battle Over Old Stamp**  
Collector's Wife Does Not Want Valuable Specimen Sold

A woman is now fighting a legal battle with a failed stamp dealer worth £10,000 and in London a man is laying his plans to cross the Atlantic to secure it for himself.

The prize is the British Guiana 1858 one-cent stamp, the only specimen in existence.

This bit of paper, which is drab brown and black, and probably the ugliest stamp in the world, will be put up for auction, and the bidder will be the keenest bidder for it.

**Still Using Old Custom**  
Horn Blowing Marks End Of Day In Ripon

Ever since Alfred the Great, the custom of blowing horns to mark the end of the day in Ripon, England, with a horn in token of its charter, it has been continuously used to herald the close of each day.

**Western Cattle Trade**  
New Experiment Is Arranged With Alberta Ranchers

A new development in western cattle trade which if successful may pave the way for a far-reaching enterprise in Alberta, is the purchase of 1,000 head of choice feeder cattle direct from ranchers by a prominent British cattle importer.

The cattle, purchased in the Lethbridge and central Alberta districts, will be taken with farmer feeders for the winter and shipped to the Old Country in the spring when in prime condition.

**Heavy Cattle Shipments**  
Fifty Thousand Head Shipped From Canada To Britain This Year

Canada has shipped over 50,000 head of live cattle to the markets of the United Kingdom during the present year. This corresponds with only 16,000 head last year up to the same date.

**Cast-Iron Blocks For Roads**  
As they grow in popularity in Oldham, England, the company is making cast-iron blocks for road surfacing and an experimental length is being laid out at Motteville, Lancashire.

A quarter of an inch of bituminous solution and bonding material is laid on the surface of the road. The weight 20 pounds each, and are 11 1/2 inches square. They are irregularly shaped, providing a non-slip surface. The design has been registered.

**The Hardest thing  
in the KITCHEN  
HANDI-ROLL**

For cooking slices. Lining drawers, etc. 30 feet with 10 colours made. All Handy-Rolls. **APPROVED - PAPER PRODUCTS** **Maplewood, ONTARIO**

## National Marketing Board Would Facilitate Carrying Out Of London Wheat Agreement

"We believe establishment of a national marketing board would greatly facilitate the successful carrying out of the London wheat agreement," states a memorandum made public by the central board of the Canadian wheat pool.

Pointing out that all three pooling organizations had unanimously endorsed the principle of the agreement dealing with the wheat situation by international co-operative effort, it expressed doubt that the existing system, "which has been kept from completely breaking down only by the stabilization policy of the federal government, could function at all under the rush of grain which would flood the market unless some policy of control over deliveries was established."

"With a quota system of deliveries from the farm established," the memorandum continues, "and a fixed export from Canada for a certain period, there would not be any place for speculation in marketing the grain, except at the expense of the producer or the consumer, and our pool boards question international co-operation and the business trading system can get on very well together."

The wheat agreement was decided upon as in the interest of all people, consumers as well as producers, in the countries represented at the conference. If wheat production were to assist in a regulated delivery of wheat to meet a quota of world consumption, allocated to each country, it must be assured of proper safeguards, that will preclude the possibility of an increase in price of wheat being absorbed by interest situated between producer and consumer.

"They must also be assured of a market based on a negotiated price, not on a speculative one, and the price fluctuates unfairly from day to day and too often bears no relation to the value of wheat."

Principle of a domestic price for wheat at a remunerative level to producers had been accepted by governments of nearly all important exporting countries, and was in force in one of the principal exporting countries, the memorandum adds, "We believe that a domestic price on a parity with prices of other goods sold in Canada should be set, for all wheat processed for domestic use in this country."

The wheat pool boards believed successful carrying out of the agreement should not be regarded as a cure-all for Canadian agriculture; but that it should be a part of a national production of marketing policy for the entire farming industry, including livestock, poultry and dairy products as well.

Belief was expressed that framing of an intelligently planned national policy for Canada, with a view to giving proper attention to marketing as well as production, was a task for governments and producers with the aid of departments of agriculture and agricultural colleges to undertake immediately. The need was urgent and such a policy should deal with agriculture on a broad basis, including measures for properly financing agricultural operations at reasonable interest rates; debt adjustment, and other steps to prevent depreciation of the farming plant.

"We consider that a definite fixed quota for the individual farmer, enforced by legislation, is the most equitable manner for adjusting wheat production in Canada to the quantity this country can deliver under the wheat agreement."

If adjustment of production to fixed demand were left entirely to the producer, reduction of acreage by one farmer might be offset by increased acreage by his neighbor. The farmer himself would decide how much land to sow to wheat when he knew definitely how many bushels he would be permitted to market.

### Any Person Can Sing

"Any person who can talk can learn to sing and sing as beautifully as he wishes," according to Mrs. Grace C. Pierce, instructor in diction at Boston University's College of Music. "There is seldom a person who has only one tone in his voice. A mention is one who has not yet found his singing voice but is in there awaiting his discovery," she said.

Solomon—"Yes, sir," of all others, this is the one we feel confident and justified in pushing."

Customer—"That's enough I want to go to ride in."

W. N. U. 2025

## EARL OF ATHLONE CONFERS DEGREE ON HIS WIFE



The University of London Foundation Day Presentation of Degrees by the Chancellor, Earl of Athlone, this year saw the unusual and happy event of the Chancellor presenting his own wife with a degree. Our picture shows the Earl conferring the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Literature on his wife, Princess Alice. The Earl is a brother of Queen Mary.

## Birds Not Forecasters

Seek Best Food And Shelter Regardless Of Weather

Birds are no better weather prophets than humans, according to V. C. Wynne Edwards, ornithologist at McGill University. They seek food and shelter just as humans do, and always go where these necessities are most abundant regardless of weather conditions.

The pine grosbeak, a native of Canada, is a rose-colored bird somewhat similar to the robin but slightly smaller, usually spends its summers around the Hudson Bay and sub-Arctic regions. In winter it comes south to the latitude of Montreal. This year, however, it came south three weeks earlier than usual, but Prof. Edwards does not seem to think this had any bearing on the approach of winter. He attributes this early migration to a poor crop of seeds and berries in the northern districts.

Another bird which makes its annual migration to the south from the Arctic regions is the common Canadian goose. This bird generally winters along the Atlantic coast from the maritime southward to the Gulf of Mexico. It lives chiefly on the roots of a sea-grass, commonly known as "eelgrass." Some time ago it was discovered that this grass was being attacked and was gradually disappearing. The rapid disappearance of this bird-food is having a distinct effect on the migratory habits of the feathered folk and the government is carrying on an investigation as to the origin and nature of the bacteria which is causing so much destruction.

## Does Not Need Dog

Man Does Own Barking When He Goes Hunting

Clarence Michal, a school teacher of Terrace, B.C., told some friends recently that any time he flushed a grouse he started to bark, and the poor, foolish bird, thinking a dog was on the job, promptly flew into a tree.

The lateness were somewhat doubtful, but the following week-end Clarence took some of them along. He flushed a bird, barked, and the bird zoomed into nearby tree. Later he had another chance, and had the same result.

## Production Is Cheap

"Dry Ice" (solid carbon dioxide) can be made from gases in chimney smoke at a cost of 1 1/2 cents a pound, according to a report received by the American Chemical Society. This refrigerant, although made from smoke, is snowy white and odorless.

The Royal Palm Park in Florida is the only State Park in the United States owned by women.

## Act Governs Child Labor

Egypt Follows Example Of Britain And Other Countries

The act which the Egyptian Parliament put upon the statute books to regulate the employment of children in industry follows the lines of acts with which the people of Great Britain and other similarly advanced countries are familiar, but being the first of its kind in Egypt it naturally lays behind in many respects. In general, children under 12 are not to work at all, though in a few specified exceptional cases they may do so after nine years of age. The daily hours are not to exceed seven for those of the youngest class, while no young person under 15 is to work more than nine hours a day or to do any night work at all. Provisions are made for rest-times both daily and weekly and against danger and ill-health likely to arise in the various occupations. The act came into operation on a happy augury perhaps for the introduction of a Child's Charter in Egypt—Egyptian Gazette.

## Sweating In New Governor

Ceremony In Isle Of Man Is Very Impressive

In preparation for the swearing in of Sir Montague Butler as the new governor of the Isle of Man a new staff of bog oak has been prepared. It is five feet six inches long, and richly carved by Manx craftsmen. Sir Montague will hold the staff in his hand in Castle Rushmore, and swear to truly and sprightly deal to the people of the island and his subjects within this tale, and as indifferently as between party and party, as this staff now standeth, so far as in me lyeth. The ceremony will be elaborate and impressive.

## Leaves A Loophole

Dr. Charles A. Abbot of the Southwestern Institution reports the discovery that the weather all over the world repeats itself substantially every twenty-three years and describes it as "a fundamental climatological interval in nature second only to the year itself." Wisely, he adds that it will differ in day-by-day details, thus protecting himself against the contraventions which may start looking up the records of 1910.

In a series of tests to find out whether or not the white lines on traffic markings on pavement, it was found that white markers are the most efficient.

Shoe Shop Proprietor: "Here comes a couple of lady customers." Assistant: "Send 'em out on them." Proprietor: "No, I'll wait on them. You get ready to stretch some shoes."

## Government Policy Adopted For Preservation Of Wild Life Is Meeting With Gratifying Success

### Faster Ocean Crossing

Lines Of Near Future Described By French Expert

Two thousand passengers soon will be able to travel from Havre to New York in four days by trans-Atlantic steamer with a maximum of comfort, safety and speed, according to one of France's experts on merchant marine, who desires to remain anonymous.

"From the practical viewpoint of economy," this expert said, "it is advantageous to construct a liner of big dimensions. Only the giant boats can take care of a great trans-Atlantic traffic, while providing a maximum of comfort and speed to a great number of passengers."

"As soon as the present economic crisis is over, the traffic between Europe and America is bound to increase. And very soon the North Atlantic service will do more than join Europe and America; it will be used to connect Europe with the Eastern Coast of Asia. As a result, the Paris-Tokyo route will be across the Atlantic States with a minimum of time and expense, and without the necessity of passing through the tropics. Consequently to handle the American and Asiatic traffic, liners of enormous power and size will be required in the North Atlantic. I am convinced that a liner transporting 2,000 passengers to New York in four days, with perfect safety, has a prosperous career before it."

Liners of this type, he said, seldom will exceed 1,000 feet in length (the "Normandie" now under construction at St. Nazaire measures 1,025 feet), which he considers most suitable. It is the best boat to span the summit of two big waves. As to future ship tonnage, the maritime expert refused to make a guess; the tonnage of the "Normandie" is 75,000 tons; displacement and the boat measured 2,132 passengers.

### Stream-Lined Rail Car

Revolutionary Design Used In Experiment In England

Great Britain's first stream-lined rail car has entered experimental service between Southall and Didcot on the Great Western Railway.

So far as British rail designs are concerned the car is revolutionary. It is a huge capsule that is mounted by close-fitting observation windows. Wind resistance is reduced to a fifth of that encountered by a similar flat-ended car.

The car has a seating capacity of 300 third-class passengers, and is driven by 150 horse-power heavy oil engine using non-inflammable oil. On a trial run between London and Reading, 55 miles, the car reached a speed of 61 miles an hour and travelled at an average of 54 miles an hour.

### Many Horses In Sweden

Numbers Are Increasing Despite Advance Of Motors

Advance of motors in Sweden has not depleted horse population, for horses are actually gaining in numbers. In 1902 Sweden had 542,158 horses and twenty-five years later about 625,000, not including army horses and those in the city of Stockholm. The ancient trade of saddle and harness making has suffered considerably from the depression, but brighter times are now discernible.

"My last neighbor was a wonderful artist," boistered the landlady, as she backed at the pie-crust. "He always found it he found inspiration in my cooking."

"Ah, a sculptor, I presume," said the new boarder, surveying his bent back.

Stranger—"I've asked for money, but for money, cried for money."

Old Gen—"Have you ever tried working in a rag shop?" Stranger—"Oh, no; I haven't got to 'em yet."

Owing to a shortage of atropine for medical purposes, during the great war, wild belladonna (deadly nightshade) plants were collected so abundantly that the plant was exterminated in certain areas of several countries.

Hovell: "I hear they're using all kinds of material for manufacturing dynamite gas."

Powell: "Yes. They even use de light of the consumers' complaints."

### Continuing the policy of re-stocking

depleted areas with indigenous species of wild life from surplus herds, the Department of the Interior recently shipped a carload of wapiti or elk from Buffalo National Park, Winnipeg, Alberta, to Kamloops, British Columbia. This shipment, consisting of six males and twenty females, was made at the request of the government of British Columbia. The animals will be liberated in the country at the head of Adams Lake, an area eminently suited to the requirements of this species.

Canada's efforts to restore the elk to its former numbers throughout the Dominion form another important chapter in the history of wild life conservation. The outstanding success achieved in bringing back the buffalo, and the excellent work performed in the protection and propagation of the pronghorn antelope have attracted world-wide attention while the satisfactory given to the interested agencies in Canada's great national parks has been the means of preserving for future generations much of the wild life resources of the country.

The wapiti or elk once ranged the North American continent in millions. It is now found only in a few scattered same range as the buffalo. The settlement of the prairies and the accompanying destruction of the native herds, however, brought about a disastrous reduction in the numbers of this magnificent member of the deer family. It is that today only a few scattered herds of elk are found outside the national parks and other preserves provided for their protection.

The first step taken by the government of Canada for the preservation of the elk was in 1900, when the government purchased a herd of 200 animals from a resident of Manitoba and placed in Banff National Park. Two years later a small additional number was introduced. By 1916 there were 32 head in the Banff Park group, but as far as was ascertained, the species in its wild state had practically disappeared from the United States.

In 1917 and again in 1920 the United States Government generously offered numbers of surplus elk from Yellowstone Park in Wyoming. These animals, totaling 407 head, arrived in good condition at Banff and were released in suitable areas in the park. By 1925 elk appeared to be very numerous in Banff Park, and at the present time their numbers are estimated to be about 2,000.

During the spring of 1920 a herd of 38 animals was brought into Jasper National Park from Wyoming, and in 1922 another herd of 100 was introduced. It was estimated that park estimated that there were at least 300 in the vicinity, including numbers of elk imported from the Banff and South Park valleys. With the steady increase since recorded, the park is now believed to contain several thousand head.

The nucleus of the Buffalo Park elk herd consisted of a few animals which, together with several antelope and deer, were found enclosed in the park in 1909, after the erection of the many miles of fence required for the reception of the herd of buffalo. In 1910 and 1911 additional animals were introduced into the park. In their new surroundings where they were aided by right protection, the elk increased in a gratifyingly rapid manner. By 1925 the park now contains more than 1,000 elk, in addition to some 5,500 bison, 2,500 moose and 100 caribou.

One of the largest known herds of wild elk in Canada, numbering it is believed, between two and three thousand, ranged in these same surroundings of Riding Mountain National Park in Manitoba. Riding Mountain Park originally formed a part of the Riding Mountain Provincial Reserve and the elk now in the park no doubt owe their existence to the protection afforded them in these surroundings during the past quarter of a century.

A small outfit for the buffalo and elk surplus to the grazing capacity of the Buffalo National Park provided by the loan or gift to government and zoological gardens of any number of these species. Herd animals of elk from this park to Ontario include a carload of twenty-five animals which were placed in the Penobscot Crown Game Reserve in November, 1922, and two carloads to the Banff National Park in late March, 1923. Latest reports indicate that these elk are thriving in their new surroundings.

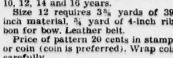
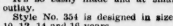
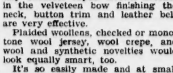
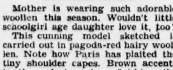
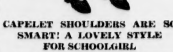
## Faceless Clocks Popular

Large Railway Stations In London Using New Type

Popularity of the new faceless clock in a railway station in London has caused the prediction that the type will shortly be used in all stations in England. The type is given by figures three feet tall. They are painted on endless moving belts, changing each minute. These numerals are on three belts, and each is equipped with large circular reflectors, so that the time, "12:30" or "8:45" for example, are easily read day or night. It can be read from all parts of the London station.



By Ruth Rogers



## How To Order Patterns

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## SYNOPSIS

Camilla Hoyt, young and beautiful art student, and Peter Anson, a struggling sculptor fell in love and marry secretly, deciding to live apart until the time Peter can establish himself. Camilla, the adopted daughter of wealthy parents, is not to inherit money when the comes of age. She is waiting patiently for life with course in commercial art, hoping to get a job to enable her to support herself. She has been making the rounds of the agencies, Peter working in his studio on an idea for a figure with which he hoped to win a scholarship to study abroad, receives a call from her mother, Mrs. Anson. She cannot afford a model but promises to think it over. Peter discusses the matter of a model with Camilla and decides to employ Miss Todd, a friend of Camilla's. Peter receives a mysterious "phone call." Peter begins work on a piece for the exhibit, and you're interested in his family's summer home, is a bit of Camilla's friends, who is in love with Peter herself, suggests that she and Camilla and Terry Wayne drive into town to get Peter for a party.

(Now Go On With The Story.)

## CHAPTER XXII.

In spite of the humid closeness of the small room, Peter and Sylvia had come through the Saturday afternoon. "Do you mind?" he asked her seductively. "Boiling as it is, I feel like work. Just getting into the spirit of the time I guess."

"I'm with you, big boy, to the last hurdle," his mind encouraged. "You haven't too much time to finish, have you?"

"Think I can make it," he replied curiously, almost absorbed. Sylvia flexed her strained muscles and resumed her position. An hour of intense silence ensued, broken only at intervals by the creaking sound of the revolving stool which supported the clay figure.

Finally, he smiled wearily and nodded. "Thanks a lot, Miss Todd. This is all," and left the room to afford her privacy for dressing. He paced the hall, smoking and thinking. His right hand sank into his pocket and he encountered a slim roll of banknotes. It reminded him that this was pay for Sylvia. Presently, he opened the door and stood on the threshold, waiting expectantly.

"I had just remembered what day it is," he smiled. "I know you hadn't forgotten—and don't you ever let me forget, either." He walked toward her, drawing the bills from his pocket and counting them.

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"Just enough," he said, holding them out to her. Sylvia looked up and met his eyes inquiringly. "Is that—all you have, Mr. Anson?"

Peter hesitated briefly, then handed a short laugh. "Why—what does it matter? I owe it to you, and you need it just as much as I do. Poor money."

"No, I don't. I didn't tell you, but I have another job, now, I'm posing for another National exhibition. I'm not working for you. I guess you know him—Gus Matsen."

The name startled Peter. He had lost track of Gus since commencement. "Yeah, I know him. So he's trying for the scholarship, too?" he asked thoughtfully. "Never thought he was so ambitious. Well, good luck to him."

"He says that your entering has cut everyone else's chance to win, in half."

Peter emitted a deprecating smile. "Oh, say, I guess not. Life rather flatters me, doesn't it?"

"Yes, he admits you are clever, but he takes you, I can see that. I've known you."

Peter shrugged. "A little personal matter. But I settled that, and now I'm waiting for the money." "You wouldn't had a grudge or be jealous of anyone. I think you're simply wonderful, Peter," she said brightly, and your hand on his arm in adoration. They had stepped back into the room when they began her.

"That'll do for you," he told her pleasantly. "Here, take your money and run along. It's late."

"I don't want to go," she said. "I'd much rather spend it for dinner for both of us. You're dead tired, you need it, and you're so handsome. So am I, I mean. Why don't we make some whoopee together for a change?"

"Gorrie," he turned away. "I don't feel like whoopee. All I want is a quiet drink and something cool to drink, then sleep."

"In this hot room? Don't be all right. There is your money. Go on until morning, if there. Come on," she pleaded. "Don't you want me for company?"

"That might be pleasant, but I can't accept it."

"Another date?"

"Well then—," impatiently. "Please don't insist," he said kindly. "There is your money."

"Well, if you won't the first iceberg I ever saw in July! Don't you ever thaw out and get away from me?"

"I'm very busy. Not much time for play," he apologized.

"But he thought," if he knew what he had coming to him, he might be a little decent to me. But I'll give him another chance, he was so kind," she related with a smile and took the proffered money. "All right, zero weather. I hope you get caught in a rain storm. If you do, let me know. I'd like to get cooled off, too."

He grinned with friendly response to the right. He held out of the door. Peter dropped into a chair and frowned at the work of the day. A frown puffed his broad, smooth forehead, and his right hand brought hair was disordered and damp with perspiration. His great arms hung limp in relaxation. He was tired.

"There was a sudden flurry at the open doorway and laughing voices pattered up the stairs and tumbled into the room. Camilla, cool and sparkling in white, led the others. "Hello, Peter," she greeted him casually. "We all came in for you, to join us at the club. It's stifling here, but it's lovely out on the beach. The whole crowd is there, and we want you with us." Her eyes flashed that smile she who wanted him.

"Why—I—," he hesitated. He had risen and was covering his work with a white cloth.

"Don't say you won't," Avia had entered the room and added her influence. "Well, kidnap you, if you don't come with us willingly." She made a coquettish gesture, tugging at his arm as if she had more persuasive powers than Camilla.

"All right," he agreed. "But you'll have to wait ten minutes. I just quit work and I feel like I'd been in a Turkish bath. Your better wait outside where it's cooler. Down in ten or less," he promised.

It was the first time he had consented to join Camilla's crowd since they were married, but he went reluctantly. As he stepped toward the door, panic seized him. He was joining a group of pleasure seekers and money flowed into their pockets as it flowed out, in a continuous stream; and he had less than a dollar in his pocket. Sylvia actually had less than the last dollar he had.

On Monday, he would be paid for some tutoring and later in the week was pay day for the summer class.

instructors at the museum, which were his two principal sources of income. Added together, they were little enough, but he managed frugally.

However, money next week was no more. He never could face the chargin of going out to the club without a little money. His thoughts started about frantically for a solution. He might suddenly feign illness and escape going along with them. No, that would frighten Camilla, and they would insist upon calling a doctor. He might just change his mind, or suddenly recall another engagement.

He was dressing with rapid movements, picked up his watch to slip it over his hand—had an idea, and dropped it into his pocket, instead. Then he took it out again and checked the time. He might just make it. He dashed out, locked the door and ran down the stairs. Terry Wayne's chromium-plated, bright green roadster awaited him in the paved court, with Camilla in the front seat beside Terry and Avia nonchalantly smoking in the rumble seat.

His voices rose and chattered. Peter appeared. He hesitated, and then, glancing at Camilla and then at Terry, he turned away and slipped into the rumble seat. Terry touched the starter and the motor whirled, and the car started with a impatient flooding of the carburetor.

Peter leaned forward, casually. "Would you mind stopping a minute at the intersection? I've errand I was just going out to do when you blew in. Much obliged if you will."

"Okay," said Terry. With three more guttural roars of the motor came a stream of light, and the car turned around and sped out of the court into the traffic of the avenue.

Cars rattled and purred all around them. The intersection was down closed-car windows, open. The breeze of motion through space tossed the hair about Peter's head, and he wrinkled at the open collar of men's sport shirts. When traffic lights commenced a halt, their faces grew impatient with the slow stop.

"I don't like to stop here," he murmured. "The heat is so bad, the temperature of still air; heat shimmered in visible waves from the pavements upon which the sun had poured relentlessly all day."

"Just where shall I stop?" Terry threw the words back to Peter. "Oh, anywhere you can park. Along here is all right." He made rapid calculations.

Terry swung into a vacant space beside the curb and stopped the motor.

"I won't be long," he promised them, but his smile involuntarily focused upon Camilla.

There was a market somewhere near, he thought, as he strode along, which ran through the street. He searched the entrances and found it. He walked into the store, as fast as the milling crowds of Saturday shoppers permitted him, between stalls of baskets of fruit, brilliant displays of fruit, colorful chutneys. He swung through the back entrance and hesitated, then turned to the right, inhaled out of the door, and hastened through an alley, turned right and was out on the street again.

There, he saw a lighted sign. He was on the avenue, a block away from the parked car in which Camilla and her friends had waited him. (To Be Continued.)

## Little Immigration

Settlers For Saskatchewan In 1932 Lowest On Record

The stream of immigration into Saskatchewan, which 20 years ago came in flood-like proportions, has now dwindled to a mere trickle.

In 1912 the total immigration into Saskatchewan was 46,154. That was the peak year. In 1932 the number was 1,377, of which 971 were of British origin. That was the lowest in history.

Even in the first full year of the history of Saskatchewan, 1904, a total of 28,728 immigrants arrived.

## Churchill Shipments

Inbound Cargo During 1932 Totalled 2,223 Tons

Inbound cargo to Churchill totalled 2,223 tons during the 1932 shipping season, according to figures issued in the department of harbor bulletin.

The number of ships, 10, called at Churchill in 1932 as in 1932, but the total amount of grain shipped by the Hudson Bay route in 1932 was slightly greater.

The Churchill shipping record follows:

1931 season—Ships calling, 10; outbound grain, 544,769 bushels.

1932 season—Ships calling, 10; outbound grain, 578,029 bushels; general cargo, inbound, 430 tons; outbound, 331 tons.

1933 season—Ships calling, 10; outbound grain, 2,707,885 bushels; general cargo, inbound, 2,223 tons; outbound, 300 tons of cattle; 67 tons of horses, 20 tons of honey, and half ton of egg powder.

## Chinese Hopes For Miracle

Prominent Montreal Merchant May Regain Sight In Native Cathay

Woo Chong Kee, prominent Chinese-born Montreal merchant and possessing hundreds of Canadian friends, after 32 years in Canada, is going home. Blind and old, Woo Chong Kee is returning to his native Cathay to enjoy his Cantonese orchard before death claims him.

Accompanying him will be his son, Willie, and a Chinese doctor. Willie intends to continue his universities studies, started at McGill University. In a Chinese institution, coaching a basketball team as part payment for his tuition.

It is 32 years ago, when the Manchus dynasty ruled China, that Woo decided to come to Montreal. But before he disembarked, he encountered numerous adventures. The father of the present Mr. Woo had gone out to Australia during the gold rush and made a modest fortune. His son then joined him in Melbourne and became a tea importer. Before he left, he married a pretty little girl. After ten years he was returned, but deciding things had not gone so promising in China, he set sail once more, with California as his goal.

Woo changed his destination, however, when he was told by an import-export dealer that the Chinese agent should be sent to Montreal. And so, in the early years of the present century, the ambitious oriental set out trekking from door to door, hugging his wares and peddling his tale. After he had been in this country ten years and had set up his shop, he sent for his wife whom he had not seen during that time.

She found him working steadily. Last year Mrs. Woo died. Stricken with grief the old man gradually grew weaker, until finally he decided to return to his native land to a warm hand he might regain his sight, lost ten years ago from overwork.

The Sclerotic is the first cost and is known as "The white of the eye." It is hard and almost opaque forming a protection to the rest of the eye. It comprises about five sixths of the posterior of the globe.

The iris comprises the remaining one sixth of the first coat and is fitted into the Sclerotic somewhat like the crystal of a watch into its case. The Cornea is highly polished and transparent permitting the rays of light to pass through it. It shows the symmetrical curve in all directions and if not so a condition known as astigmatism exists. The iris will be explained fully in another article.

The Aqueous Chamber is situated behind the Cornea and is divided by the Iris into the Anterior and Posterior portions. The Aqueous is a clear, transparent, watery fluid, slightly salty.

The Iris or colored "curtain of the eye" corresponds to the diaphragm in the camera, automatically admitting more or less light as occasion requires. It is a narrow curtain, having about one fifth of an inch wide with a hole, known as the pupil, in the center. The Iris is of many shades of colors in different individuals. Contrary to a popular idea, the color of the eye has no relation to the strength of the eye. The pupil is merely a hole in the Iris and looks black because there is no light inside, but when we light up the interior with the Ophthalmoscope the light pink color of the Iris is seen with the arteries and veins running like a network of fine lines. The pupil is a hole in the Iris and looks black because there is no light inside, but when we light up the interior with the Ophthalmoscope the light pink color of the Iris is seen with the arteries and veins running like a network of fine lines. The pupil is a hole in the Iris and looks black because there is no light inside, but when we light up the interior with the Ophthalmoscope the light pink color of the Iris is seen with the arteries and veins running like a network of fine lines.

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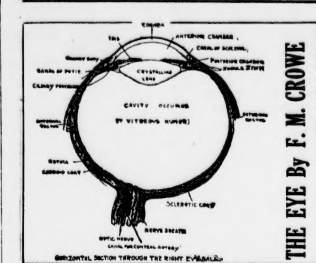
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Marvells of the Human Eye  
By F. M. CROWE, Optometrist-Optician, Calgary

This is the first of a series of twelve articles written by F. M. Crowe, well-known Optometrist of Calgary. No doubt many readers will find these articles not only extremely interesting but of exceptional educational value. The first three articles deal with the anatomy of the eye describing its various parts and their uses. Other articles will follow each week dealing in a general way in language easier understood; Part

It would be advisable for readers to study the above mentioned diagram of the Eye for reference which will be of much assistance in understanding this important subject.

NO. 1.—SOME OF THE PARTS AND THEIR USES.

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**FORD & MILLER**  
BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS  
65 Canada Life Building  
CALGARY, ALBERTA  
Phone: M1377

## THEATRE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4  
ALL-TALKING PICTURES

MAURICE CHEVALIER

— IN —

## The Way To Love

## RED BUS LINES

DRUMHELLER, CALGARY, DRUMHELLER

RED BUSES & EXPR.

Carbon for Calgary and

Drumhellerville daily at 8.30 a.m.

Carbon for Calgary and

Drumhellerville daily at 4.00 p.m.

RIDE THE RED LINES  
AT LOWER FARES

## W. Poxon & Son

DRUMHELLER, CALGARY, DRUMHELLER

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WE DO IT and guarantee satisfaction. You can at least give us a trial before you go to outside concerns who have no interest in our community.

LET US QUOTE YOU PRICES NOW

THE CHRONICLE

## GENERAL CARTAGE

IN CARBON AND DISTRICT

Let me haul your coal—Put  
in your winter's supply now.

TRUCKING OF ALL KINDS

## JAS. SMITH

## CARBON TAILOR

Dry Cleaning—Repairing  
Men's and ladies' suits and  
coats cleaned and pressed.

LOW PRICES

ALEX SOBSYSKI

## S. N. WRIGHT LICENSED AUCTIONEER

S. F. Torrance  
CLERK - PHONE 9

## WINTER BROS. FUNERAL HOME

Next to Town Hall, Drumhellerville

Have a branch in Carbon  
with stock in charge of Mr.  
Guthrie, of the Carbon Trading  
Co.

Amusement Service Day and Night

"A Modern Service at a Moderate Price"

## TOWN & COUNTY Personalographs

Remember! The show night in Carbon has been changed from Monday to Thursday, and the next show will be on Thursday, January 4th.

Mrs. McCaig, who has been visiting at the home of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. C.L. MacGregor, left on Wednesday morning for Western Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Moorhouse arrived on Saturday from Glendon and are spending Christmas week with Mr. and Mrs. Carl Moorhouse.

Mrs. McQuade and Betty left on Monday morning to spend a few days in Edmonton.

Mrs. Wintery and daughter came out from Calgary on Sunday to spend Christmas with Mr. Wintery.

**FOR SALE**—Good milk cow. Fresh. Apply to James McCaig, Carbon.

Mr. and Mrs. Verling Moorhouse arrived on Saturday to spend Christmas at the Irwin home.

Miss Winifred Poon was out from Calgary for Christmas and returned Wednesday morning.

True Olive spent Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W.L.P. Olive. True has spent the past couple of years in the Carbon country and expects to return to that district.

Clorion Ramsey, who is attending Alberta University, is home for the Christmas holidays.

### CHRIST CHURCH, CARBON

Services will be held as follows:  
1st Sunday in month—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.  
1st Sunday—Morning Prayer.  
1st and 4th Sundays—Evening service.  
1st Sunday—by arrangement.  
SUNDAY SCHOOL Every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

REV. J. R. DAVIES

Owing to poor train connections there was no mail on Friday, but a double load came in on Saturday.

Don't forget the dance in the Farmers' Exchange hall tomorrow night.

Harold Edwards, who is attending Mount Royal College, Calgary, is home for the holidays.

Carbon hockey team played their first league game at Irwin last Friday night in sub-zero weather and lost by a 9-2 score.

C. W. Gray spent Christmas in Calgary.

Wm. Edwards of Drumhellerville came home on Saturday and returned to his duties Tuesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Elder of Lacombe motored down on Saturday and are visiting with their parents in Carbon.

Miss Joyce Laing, who is taking the Grade 12 in Calgary, is home for the holidays.

Miss Edith Braisher of Calgary and Alfred Braisher, of Sebe, motored to Carbon on Saturday and spent Christmas with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W.A. Braisher.

### IF YOU

Want a Cook

Want a Clerk

Want a Partner

Want a Situation

Want a Servant Girl

Want to sell a Piano

Want to sell a Carriage

Want to buy or sell a farm

Want to Sell His or Her Property

Want to sell Groceries or Drugs

Want to sell household furniture

Want to sell dry goods or anything

Want to find customers for Carriage

Then advertise in

THE CHRONICLE

## THE Bank AND ITS USEFULNESS TO THE COMMUNITY

Efficiency in service, financial strength, mature experience and unwavering adherence to sound principles—these are the factors that measure the usefulness of a bank and the stability it affords to the community.

The Bank of Montreal provides complete and efficient service in every department of domestic and foreign banking.

Its strength is manifested in assets exceeding by \$76,000,000 its liabilities to the public—its experience and tradition by over 116 years of successful operation.

## BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL



TOTAL ASSETS IN EXCESS OF \$750,000,000

Carbon Branch: C. L. MacGREGOR, Manager

A MILLION DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS DENOTE CONFIDENCE

The Canadian Pacific Railway supply farm, Strathmore, Alta., had the best Holstein cow in the four-year-old or over (not in milk) class at the Royal Winter Fair recently held at Toronto.

Banff Winter Sports Carnival will be held from January 31 to February 4, it is announced. The carnival will be followed by a series of sports week-ends, each being devoted to one particular type of sport.

The problem of truck-rail competition was declared a national one by S. Hayes, M.A., in a recent address before the Engineering Institute. He saw regulation and restriction in areas where the truck does not belong as the only solution.

Christmas festivities this year will be enlivened by Japanese dances of which 18,400 boxes arrived at Victoria recently for distribution to a number of Canadian cities. 5,000 boxes were left at Victoria, and the fruit will doubtless feature in the Christmas Hotel Yuletide celebrations.

Since October 1, 1930, a total of 101,785 people have been settled on Canadian farms or given farm employment under the auspices of the Dominion Department of Immigration and the two great transcontinental railroads. 89,226 of these people were settled without financial assistance.

Expression of confidence in a brighter business outlook in Canada, coupled with definite improvement in conditions throughout the Dominion, was made recently by H. J. Humphrey, general manager, Canadian Pacific Railway, eastern lines, in an interview during his trip of inspection to the Maritime provinces prior to the opening of the winter navigation season.

Five ports hitherto not touched at by world cruises—Peking, Straits Settlements; Semarang, Java; Boshing and Padang Bay, Bali; and Zamboanga in the Zulu Archipelago—have been added to the 1934 Itinerary of the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Britain, sailing from New York January 4. The cruise will cover 135 days and 30,318 miles and will return to New York May 14.

Special low fares with generous time limits for the return trip will be available on Canadian railways for the Christmas and New Year holiday periods. It is announced by C. P. Riddell, chairman, Canadian Passenger Association. These low rate tickets will be good between all stations in Canada and also between points in Canada and certain United States connections.

## Counter Sales Books HALF PRICE

A price war is on in Counter Check Books and you can now procure books at just one-half the former price.

These prices cannot last for long, as they are far below the cost of manufacture—no stock up.

As an example, 500 No. 3 Carbon Leaf books now cost only \$12.50. The former price was \$25.00 (plus sales tax).

125 Carbon Leaf Books cost \$6.00 (plus sales tax).

## The Carbon Chronicle

AGENTS FOR ALL THE LEADING SALES BOOKS

**HOTEL York**  
CALGARY  
CENTRE ST. at 7th AVE.  
ALSO OPERATING  
**HOTEL ST. REGIS**  
RATES \$2 and \$1.50 — WEEKLY and MONTHLY RATES

## WINTER EXCURSION FARES

### STILL LOWER

Dates of Sale  
PACIFIC COAST  
Nov. 15 to Feb. 28  
Limit April 30, 1934

OLD COUNTRY  
Nov. 20 to Jan. 5  
Limit 5 months

EASTERN CANADA  
Dec. 1 to Jan. 5  
Limit 3 months

CENTRAL STATES  
Dec. 1 to Jan. 5  
Limit 3 months

Go this winter when fares are much lower and the return privileges longer, on tickets to Pacific Coast, Old Country, Eastern Canada and Central States points. Fine all-steel trains, rail travel comfort and service.

Fares, Train Schedules, and full information from Agent  
**CANADIAN  
PACIFIC**

## BRING IN YOUR CAR FOR AN OVERHAUL

I am back in my shop and ready to do any kind of car work  
TIRES — OILS — GREASE

## PAUL'S SERVICE STATION

## SPECIAL

FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY

Men's Black Oxfords, a pr.

**\$2.95**

W. A. BRAISHER

## A HAPPY NEW YEAR

CARBON TRADING CO.